THE
South-Carolina GAZETTE.
[NUMB. 1801.]

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1770.

CHARLES-TOWN, APRIL 12.

EXTRACTS from the MINUTES of the Hon. Commons House of Assembly of SOUTH-CAROLINA—prorogued Yesterday.

FRIDAY, the 6th Day of April, 1770.

A MESSAGE from His Majesty's Council, by the Master in Chancery, viz.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen,

ON reading the Schedule to the Tax-Bill a second Time, we are much surprized to find the following Charge (to wit) To Jacob Motte, Esq; advanced by him to Mr. Speaker, Mr. Gadsden, Mr. Rutledge, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Dart, and Mr. Lynch, by a Resolution of the House of the 8th of December last, *Ten Thousand* and *Five Hundred Pounds*, which Sum appears, by the said Resolution, to have been ordered to be advanced by the Public-Treasurer, out of any Money in the Treasury, to be paid into the Hands of the above Gentlemen, who were to remit the same to Great-Britain, for the Support of the just and constitutional Rights and Liberties of the People of Great-Britain and America.

It is by no Means our Wish or Inclination, to draw into Question, any Points that may tend to weaken that Harmony and Confidence, which has of late so happily subsisted between both Houses, and which it is our daily Study to cultivate and improve: But, *Gentlemen*, we must take Heed, that, in our Legislative Station, we do not compliment one Set of Virtues, at the Expence of others; and it is our Duty, if possible, by a happy Combination, so to intermix and blend them, for the Public Good, that, in attending to one Principle of Policy, we do not, at the same Time, violate another.

Fully sensible, that we live under a kind and gracious Prince, and are blessed with a Constitution, which has perhaps arrived at as great a State of Perfection, as human Wisdom can extend to; We cannot persuade ourselves, that a Grant of such a Sum, is, in any Sense, honourable, fit, or decent; not fit or honourable, as we conceive your Jurisdiction to grant, is local, and merely for Provincial Purposes; and not decent, as the Grant, by the Tax-Bill, to answer the Estimate thereto affixed, is expressly declared, to be to His Majesty, and yet contains a Provision which tacitly affronts His Majesty's Government, which has ever been, in our Opinion, gracious, mild, and good, to all his faithful People.

We do not mean to enter into any State Altercations with you, on the disputed Claims of both Houses, on the Head of Money-Bills. Our sole View is, to apprize you of a Difficulty which occurs to us, on the Face of the Estimate, and is likely to prevent that Concurrence, which is absolutely necessary to give Effect to the Bill before us; and we really apprehend, that whether we have or have not, a Right to alter or amend a Money-Bill, points which we will not agitate at present, and which are indeed foreign to the Subject, in the Way we treat it, yet we persuade ourselves, that you can never expect us to give our Sanction, to a Measure which cannot obtain the Approbation of our Hearts.

We purposely avoid to discuss, whether you can, by Dint of your own Authority, issue any Money out of the Treasury, without the Governor's Consent, or unless such Order is pursuant to any standing Law. And as, on the one Hand, we pass no Judgment, whether His Honour, in the first Instance, had a controuling Power over such Resolution, in order to prevent its Operation and Effect; so, on the other, we will not supinely rest this Subject where it must ultimately land, in Case we passed it over, lest, according to an ingenious Distinction of a Governor many Years ago, the Council's Concurrence should be construed into an express Advice of Council to the Governor, to pass the same.

Upon the whole, we most sincerely hope, that you will, for the Sake of the Province, in Tenderness to expecting Creditors, and to avoid those many Evils which any Delay in the Discharge of Public Debts inevitably produces, remove that Obstacle, which at present sets the Tax-Bill at so great a Distance from our Concurrence and Assent.

In the Upper House of Assembly, the 5th Day of April, 1770.

By Order of the House,
OTHNIEL BEALE.

SATURDAY, the 7th April, 1770.

The Message from His Majesty's Council, dated the 5th Instant, which was brought to this House Yesterday, by the Master in Chancery, being read; and it appearing to the House, that the said Message was conceived in Terms indecent, and most injurious to the Honour of this House. It was

ORDERED, That, to avoid all Altercations and Difference with His Majesty's Council, the said Message be returned to them, for their calm and serious Re-consideration, together with the Tax Bill that accompanied the same.

ORDERED, That a Message be prepared, to be sent to His Majesty's Council, to acquaint them, that, in order to avoid all Altercations and Difference with them, this House hath thought proper to return them their Message to this House of the 5th Instant, for their calm and serious Re-consideration, together with the Tax Bill.

According to Order, the following Message was prepared, viz.

Honourable Gentlemen,

IN Order to avoid all Altercations and Difference with you, we return you your Message of the 5th Instant, for your calm and serious Re-consideration, together with the Tax Bill that accompanied the same.

By Order of the House,
PETER MANIGAULT, Speaker.

7th April, 1770.

ORDERED, That Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Benjamin Huger do carry the Message to the Council.

A MESSAGE from His Majesty's Council, by their Clerk, viz.

In the UPPER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, 7th *April*, 1770.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen,

YOUR Determination not to differ with us, is perfectly agreeable; tho' we can by no Means think your Proceeding, relative to our Message, is parliamentary or proper. We send you back the Message, and in that you see our Sentiments; to which we are determined firmly to adhere.

By Order of the House,
OTHNIEL BEALE.

MONDAY, the 9th April, 1770.

The House proceeded to take into Consideration, the two several Messages from His Majesty's Council, to this House, of the 5th and 7th Instant. And the said Messages being severally read to the House.

ORDERED, That a Committee be appointed to consider what Steps will be necessary for this House to take, upon the said two Messages of His Majesty's Council.

ORDERED, That the said Committee do sit immediately, and report their Opinion thereon to the House, To-Morrow Morning.

TUESDAY, the 10th April, 1770.

Mr. Lynch reported, from the Committee who were appointed to consider what Steps will be necessary for this House to take, upon the two Messages from His Majesty's Council, to this House, of the 5th and 7th Instant: And he read the Report in his Place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Table, where the same was read, and is as followeth, viz.

THE COMMITTEE, who were appointed to consider, what Steps will be necessary for this House to take, upon the two Messages of His Majesty's Council, to this House, of the 5th and 7th Instant,

REPORT,

THAT they have, coolly and deliberately, considered the said Messages. And are of Opinion, that the House were induced, merely by their earnest Desire of Peace and Harmony, to return to the Council, for their calm Re-consideration, their Message of the 5th Instant: But the Council returning the same unparliamentary, and unprecedented, and injurious Message; and declaring, in a subsequent Message, that they are determined *firmly to adhere to the same*; the House can no longer, consistent with the Duty they owe to their Most Gracious Sovereign, their Constituents, or their own Honour, defer clearing themselves from the unjust Imputations contained in the said Message; and therefore have come to the following RESOLUTIONS, which they recommend to the House; solemnly protesting that, the Injury to the Creditors of the Public, and all other Evils and Mischiefs which must attend a Difference between the Council and Assembly, can by no Means be charged to this House.

RESOLVED, That the said Message is altogether unparliamentary and unprecedented; that the Charges brought against the Privileges and Proceedings of this House, are altogether groundless, and unsupported by Truth or Justice; and manifestly tend to draw upon His Majesty's faithful Subjects, the Commons House of Assembly, the heavy Displeasure of their Sovereign, and to render them odious and contemptible to their Constituents and to the Rest of their Fellow-Subjects.

RESOLVED, That it cannot, consistent with Truth, Justice, or Decency, be asserted, or insinuated, that the Act of this House, upon which the said Message is founded, was, or is, in any Sense, dishonourable, unfit, or indecent.

RESOLVED, That it is inconsistent with Truth or Justice, and tends greatly to Sedition, to assert, or insinuate, that this House hath been wanting in Decency to His Majesty, their Most Gracious Sovereign, to whom the House, and every Member thereof, have borne, do, and always will, bear that Faith, Allegiance and Affection, which is due to so excellent a Prince.

RESOLVED, That it is altogether contrary to Truth, and to the undeniable Privileges of this House, to assert, or insinuate, that it has not Power to give or grant to His Majesty Money, for any other Purposes than those which are merely local or provincial: And even the Excuse of Ignorance must fail their Honours, upon this Occasion, inasmuch, as every one of them must, and do, know, that Monies, for other Purposes, have been, very often, granted to His Majesty, by this House, and *that* at the particular Request of His Majesty, or of his Governor.

RESOLVED, That, by the Denial of the Right of this House, to give or grant, to His Majesty, such Sums of Money as the Exigencies of State may require, and which its Zeal for His Majesty's Service will always induce the House to extend to the utmost Ability of its Constituents, the Council must have intended to shew a Necessity, for the Interposition of some Power, to raise Money upon the Inhabtants of this Province, other than their own Representatives; and consequently this seditious Doctrine, must manifestly tend, to encrease the Discontents and Disorders which have but too long subsisted in His Majesty's American Dominions.

RESOLVED, That this House have always, upon urgent Occasions (of which the Council cannot be ignorant, as it appears, every Year, upon the Face of the Treasurer's Account) exercised a Right of borrowing Monies out of the Treasury, all which they have faithfully or punctually repaid; which Right no Governor has ever attempted to controul.

RESOLVED, That to grant Money, for the Support of the just and constitutional Rights and Liberties of the People of Great-Britain and America, cannot be construed, to be disrespectful, or affrontive, to His Majesty, the great Patron of the Liberty and Rights of all his Subjects.

RESOLVED, That the Paragraph, of the Message, which relates to a former Governor taking the Concurrence of the Council, for their Advice to pass a Bill, serves to prove, in the clearest Manner, the Duplicity of those Members of His Majesty's Council, who could, as an Upper House, pass a Bill, which they, as a Privy Council, intended to advise the Governor to reject; and cannot fail to prove, to His Majesty, the Inconsistency and Absurdity of their acting in that double Capacity, and, we hope, will induce our Gracious Sovereign, to bless this Province, with an Upper House, distinct from the Privy Council, and composed of independent Men, and Men of Property.

RESOLVED, That an HUMBLE ADDRESS be presented to His Majesty, to implore the Royal Interposition, and to entreat Him to appoint an Upper House of Assembly, upon the Plan of the original Constitution and Charter of the Province.

RESOLVED, That an ADDRESS be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, to inform him of the Insult and Indignity offered to this House, by His Majesty's Council; and to entreat him, to procure Satisfaction to the House for the same, and thereby prevent the great Mischiefs that may arise, from a total Stop being put to the Public Business.

ORDERED, That the said Report be taken into Consideration To-Morrow Morning.

WEDNESDAY, the 11th of April, 1770.

The House (according to Order) proceeded to take into Consideration, the Report of the Committee who were appointed to consider what Steps will be necessary for this House to take, upon the two Messages of His Majesty's Council, to this House, of the 5th and 7th Instant.

The first Paragraph of the said Report being read, and a Debate arising thereon;

A Motion was made, and the Question being put, that the House do immediately proceed to consider the Resolutions contained in the said Report;

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

A MESSAGE from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, by the Master in Chancery, viz.

Mr. Speaker,

HIS Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is now in the Council-Chamber, where he requires the immediate Attendance of this House.

ACCORDINGLY, Mr. Speaker, with the House, went to attend His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in the Council-Chamber; where His Honour was pleased to make the following Speech, to His Majesty's Council and this House.

Honourable Gentlemen,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my Thanks for the close Application which you have given to the Public Business: And, as I have given my Assent to the several Bills which you have got ready, and it being a Time of the Year when your Presence may be required in the Country, about your private Affairs; I do therefore think proper, to prorogue the General Assembly, and the General Assembly is hereby prorogued, to Tuesday the 5th Day of June next.

New Advertisements.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly, lately passed; Commissioners are appointed for Building a COMMON-GOAL in Charles-Town, on the public Land near the Work-House: These are therefore to give Notice, to any Person or Persons, who are willing to undertake the Building of the said GOAL, and to find all the Materials for the same; for which ready Money will be paid, agreeable to a Plan to be seen in the Hands of the Subscriber; that they do give in their Proposals sealed up, in order to be laid before the Commissioners, at their Meeting on the first Tuesday in May next.
THOMAS FARR, Jun.

COPY of the AGREEMENT entered into the 21st of February last, and subscribed by about *One Hundred* and *Thirty* MERCHANTS and FACTORS in *Charles Town. Now published by Direction of the* GENERAL COMMITTEE.

WHEREAS the RESOLUTIONS entered into by the Inhabitants of this Province, "*to prevent the* "*Importation of* EUROPEAN *and* EAST-INDIA GOODS *and* "WINES, *until the Colonies are restored to their ancient Free-* "*dom*," will be defective, whilst MASTERS OF VESSELS, and other TRANSIENT PERSONS, are permitted to take an undue Advantage of the Times, to the great Detriment of the Merchant, and import Quantities of Goods and Wines for Sale; thereby rendering ineffectual the salutary Intention of the said Resolutions. IN ORDER THEREFORE to remedy a Proceeding so pernicious in its Consequences, WE, the under-written, do hereby agree, that *we will not, upon any Consideration, employ or freight any Vessel* (except such as are chartered and shall arrive by the first of July next) *or sell any Produce of this Colony to or for* any MASTER *of Vessel or* TRANSIENT PERSON, *who shall refuse to* STORE *or* RESHIP, *by the first Opportunity, the Articles by them imported*, or who shall even *attempt*, in any Manner, to *dispose of them* in this Province, until a general Importation takes place.

Given under our Hands this 21st Day of February, 1770.

JOHN PAUL GRIMKE,

HAVING declined Business, is removed from Broad-Street, into Meeting-Street, in the House lately possessed by the Hon. EGERTON LEIGH, Esq; the Corner of Queen-Street, where he continues to dispose of at first Cost without Charges, his remaining Stock of Goods, Diamond work, Plate, Watches, and Jewellery of all Sorts, Swords, Hangers, and Canes; with a great Variety of Things in other Branches.—Those Persons who know themselves to be in his Debt, are requested to come and settle with him.

He has to LET two new TENEMENTS in Broad-Street, and one in Meeting-Street, which may be entered upon, by the first Day of June next.

Charles-Town, April 12, 1770.

RUNAWAY on Sunday last, from the Subscriber's Plantation (late JAMES CHRISTIE'S) at Beach-Hill; a Negro Fellow named BALIPHO, about 30 Years of Age, five Feet nine Inches high, stout made, had on when he went away a round Robin, a light coloured Frock, and over it a flowered Linen Gown.—Whoever secures him, and brings him to the Warden of the Work-House, or to me at my Lodgings at *Mr. Bonnethau's* in Church-Street, shall receive Ten Pounds if a white Person, or Five if a Negro.
THOMAS KNIGHTON.

STOPPED this Morning, from a NEGRO, by the Subscriber,

A Chased Gold WATCH-CASE.

Any Lady that has lost it, may have it again, by applying to JOSHUA LOCKWOOD.

April 11, 1770.

LONDON, JANUARY 26.

TO the immortal honour of Lord Camden, late high chancellor of this kingdom, it is said that there was not one appeal from his decision, owing to his upright conduct, while he held the seals.

It is a very singular circumstance, that the houses of lords and commons should at the same time be deprived of their respective speakers.

On saturday next, we hear, comes on to be argued at the Cockpit, Whitehall, the complaints of a certain town in America against a particular person. It is said there are eighteen formal articles of complaint. Mr. Dunning and Mr. Lewis, are the counsel retained by the inhabitants of the above town, to plead their cause on this occasion.

JANUARY 23.

We are informed of the following intelligence from a correspondent, which may be relied upon as authentic:—Lord Morden, the late Lord Chancellor (since Lord Camden's removal was determined on) received hourly invitations from the ministry to accept the seals; which he not only declined, but assured several members in the Opposition (particularly Lord Rockingham) that he never would, or could, on terms which he could not but look on as derogatory to his particular sentiments, as well as the interest of his country. On Wednesday morning last he received a particular message, immediately from his M——y, desiring his attendance at the Queen's palace, and there was so warmly solicited by him in person, that unable to withstand such repeated requisitions, he assented.—On his way home he called at Lord Rockingham's, when meeting several members in the Opposition, he told them what had happened, at which they one and all upbraided him, in such poignant terms, of his infidelity, that he was instantly taken ill; from whence he was immediately removed to his own house, where he continued so till Saturday evening, when he died. The D. of Grafton being informed of this circumstance, about eight o'clock the same evening, he, with Lord Weymouth, and several others at the head of administration, immediately waited on his Majesty; when it was there resolved, that the seals should not be *personally* disposed of 'till after the ensuing term.

It appearing to a certain society, by the information of a certain member, properly authorized to acquaint the meeting therewith, that Sir John Cust was, from his ill state of health, under a necessity of resigning the chair; and that it was a certain great person's pleasure the society should forthwith proceed to elect another chairman, the society did accordingly take the same under consideration. The Right Honourable Sir Fletcher Norton was then proposed by Lord North, which was seconded by Mr. Rigby; and the Honourable Mr. James Townshend, jun. by Lord J. Cavendish, which was seconded by Lord George Sackville; and, after some observations on the qualifications requisite for that office, they proceeded to a division which of the two should be chosen, when there appeared to be 283 in favour of Sir Fletcher Norton, and 122 for Mr. Townshend. On a declaration of the majority, the chairman elect took the chair, and the assembly adjourned.

The minority now, with those who are gone over within a a few days past, with a noble military commander, are said to amount to 255. A formidable majority, if they would be at the trouble of attending.

We hear that circular letters were sent from a certain quarter, during the recess of last week, to every one of the majority, notifying the premier's will in their choice of yesterday.

It is whispered that a motion will be made for an address to remove the minister.

JANUARY 25.

Yesterday about two o'clock in the afternoon died at his house in Downing-street, Westminster, the Right Hon. Sir John Cust, Bart. late speaker of the honourable house of commons, and member for Grantham in Lincolnshire.

We are informed, that when the Solicitor General waited upon the premier to resign, he had this compliment paid him, "That he would very willingly accept of his resignation, and that of as many of his friends as chose it." Nevertheless Mr. Dunning still officiates as Solicitor General, as that office cannot be vacated without a writ of *supersedeas*.

We hear that the state of the nation is deferred till Friday, February 2, in the H. of L.

We are undoubtedly assured, that Sir Jeffery Amherst will be created a peer before the rising of the parliament.

A correspondent, speaking of the increase of power, says, that the old maxim of, "*No man ever arrived at once to the height of villainy*," may be applied to an assembly, with as much justice as any single man.

It is said, that the time granted to procure proper evidence in support of certain complaints, was so short, that it has not been accomplished; and that, therefore, the counsel will move on saturday for further time.

It is said, that Mr. Cushing and Mr. Otis are the principal objects of a certain private man's resentment, and of ministerial vengeance.

JANUARY 27.

The Colonists in general pay no regard to the ministerial promises, relative to the repeal of the Revenue-Laws, transmitted with such parade to the American Governors. They cannot put any confidence in ministers, so much abhorred by the people of Great-Britain. Their only hope lies in a change of men at St. James's, or in a French war, which would, in their opinion, oblige administration, be in whose hands it would, to court the effectual aid of his Majesty's subjects in the Western continent, which could not be expected, and most certainly would not be given, 'till the Colonists are reinstated in that glorious privilege of Englishmen, the privilege of granting to the crown such subsidies as would be most expressive of their loyalty to their Prince, and their concern for the public welfare.

Would any person chuse to employ a lawyer to defend his estate, who was under the influence of the very man who pretended a title to it? or would any person refer the decision of an important right to an empire, who was under the influence of the man who contested such right with him? Is it therefore any wonder, that the people of England are extremely dissatisfied and uneasy at having those, whom they have entrusted with all their rights and properties, under the influence of the crown, from the power of which only such rights and properties can be endangered?

It is of the highest importance to all Sovereigns, to make the proper distinction between *firmness* and *obstinacy*; to persevere steadily in right measures is *firmness*, and wrong ones, *obstinacy*.

If a minister should create such an interest or influence in both Houses of Parliament, so as to be able to carry any point or question therein as he pleased, he would, in fact, be an *absolute Monarch*; and, whilst the King his master was bound, by the laws of the land, his master would be above them, and act the *tyrant*.

Yesterday the State of the national Grievances, Apprehensions, were discussed by some great and very respectable personages at the west end of the town.

We find that it is a point resolved on, to settle nothing respecting the general situation of American affairs, 'till the formal complaints of certain towns in America against their late governors, are heard and determined; and that lenient or contrary measures will take place, according as acquittal or condemnation of the governors is the result.

JANUARY 29.

On Thursday last there was the fullest meeting in a certain society, that has been known this winter, no less than 404 members being assembled.——

Mr. Dowdeswell (after some occasional business was over) made a motion to know, whether *acts of the society* were not subject to the laws of the land; and if so, whether in the case of Mr. Wilkes, they did not act repugnant to the said laws.—Those on the side of the chair readily granted the *first part* of the motion, and therefore urged it would be ridiculous to make it a question; but as to the *amendment*, they utterly denied it, the society having an inherent right, they said, to expel any member of their community, who appeared to them, either by his public, or private conduct, to be unworthy of a seat in that room.—The debates then became very general, and numbers on both sides spoke very warmly, when *Edward Flower* got up.—He began his speech (contrary to his usual custom, as he divested himself of all his metaphors, and spoke merely argumentatively) by "shewing the foundation, authority, and prerogative of the society. He pointed out wherein they were a society by themselves, and where they were dependent on the laws of the land. He next observed, as the members of this society were but the delegates of the people, they had not, nor could have, a right to expel any member after he had been *re-chosen* by them. He mentioned, he said, the word *re-chosen*, because in a first instance (for any cause that appeared to them sufficient) they were entitled to expel, but that expulsion once being made, was the punishment for that offence; and it was contrary to the very essence of the rules of this society, as well as the laws of this land, that a criminal should suffer twice for the same offence; therefore if a member was once expelled, and afterwards re-chosen, he possessed every right, both by law and reason, to be their member."—After having thus dispatched the argumentative part of his speech, he concluded by calling in the wonted powers of oratory, which he displayed in so copious and satyric a manner against the supporters of the chair, as would have made him the envy of a *Juvenal*. The society, some time after this, divided on the amendment, when there appeared a majority of 44 against the question.

It is somewhat remarkable, that the number which carried the question, *including the Teller*, was exactly 45.

The principal speakers in a late debate were, on the side of the opposition, Mr. Dowdeswell, Mr. George Grenville, Mr. Burke, Mr. Wedderburn, and Serjeant Glyn; on the side of the ministry, Lord North, Attorney General, Sir Gilbert Eliot, and the Honourable Charles Fox.

JANUARY 30.

On Friday no less than eleven respectable noblemen and gentlemen, members of both houses, joined the minority.

Yesterday his Majesty went in state to the right hon. the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills: viz.

The bill to continue, an act of last sessions of parliament, intituled, an act to prohibit for a limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, buiscuit, and starch, and also the extraction of low wines and spirits from wheat and wheat flour.

The bill to continue, for a limited time, the importation of salted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from Ireland, and for allowing the importation of salted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from the British dominions in America, for a limited time.

It is said, that on the dismission of a certain great law officer, he asked to know a certain great personage's objection; to which the P——r replied, *'Tis I who have the objection.*

The address of all the chancery inns to have Lord Camden restored, is signed by 2000 gentlemen of the law.

Last night his grace the duke of Grafton resigned his post of first Lord of the treasury.

And this morning his grace wrote a letter to the board, acquainting them of his resignation.

A noble general officer never would accept of any pay, in respect to his post of commander in chief, which must redound highly to his honour in point of disinterestedness.

A new elected president lately observed, that "he had perceived "scurrility and abuse had, for some time past, found its way "into that society; but he hoped, for the future, that the gentlemen who composed it, would deliver their sentiments, and "discuss the several subjects that might come under their consideration, with the dispassionate coolness that distinguishes the "scholar and the patriot, from the personal invective that attends "the vulgar and illiberal."

A letter from a noble Lord to a person of distinction, in excuse of the King's partiality, begins thus: "As the sun in the firmament appears to us no bigger than a platter, and the stars but as so many nails in the pummel of a saddle, because of the enlargement and disproportion between our eye and the object, so is there such an unmeasurable distance between the deep resolution of a Prince, and the shallow apprehensions of the people, that as they will ever be judging and censuring, so they must ever needs be liable to error and mistaking.—The King is now, &c."

FEBRUARY 1.

When Dr. M. appeared before a certain Society, on Monday, the President informed him that he need only reply to such questions as he liked; and that no person had a right to compel him to make any answers which were repugnant to his feelings. The Doctor, with clearness and firmness answered, he came there with intention to declare all he knew; and spoke much to this purport: That before the peace of V——s was concluded, the sum of 500,000l. was paid to the mistress of an unpopular L—d; 250,000l. to L—d B——; and 250,000l. to Mr. F-x; that these sums were remitted from a certain Banker's in P——s, of which my Lord H——x knew; that he had there declared these particulars to our Ambassador; and to the Duke of Newcastle also, who replied, "that F—— was a d——d rogue, he believed—but not fool enough to do that;" that Sir G. S——e had also evaded the enquiry, and that Mr. M'L——e knew every proceeding to be fact. This Mr. M'L——e solemnly denied, and declared he believed every assertion of the Doctor's to be false.—The Doctor further added, "that humanity would not permit him to name his author, as death would be his fate." A M——r asked, if he was not some indigent mechanic that he had this account from?—The Doctor replied, "My Lord B——p could best tell that, as he was a daily companion of his."—The Doctor acquitted himself of a narration, of near an hour and three quarters long, with great clearness, equality of temper, and sensibility; and though on the whole there did not appear proofs strong enough to proceed further in the developement of an affair of such moment, as the criminating such a number of great personages with bribery and corruption; yet there lay certain circumstances, that strongly indicated the charge to be much more than possible.——

On the Doctor's withdrawing, the assembly debated on the narrative for some time, when at last it was generally agreed on, to be of the nature as not to be capable of further enquiry, and therefore was dismissed. Mr. T——d was the only person who held out in the negative opinion: "He observed, that though the facts were not *positive*, yet they were *probable*, and a further enquiry could be attended with no further inconveniencies, than engrossing a little more of their time, which he did not know how it could be better spent. The more momentous the affair was, he observed, should be the principal reason why it ought not to be neglected, as the *bare attempt* to explicate so unconstitutional a proceeding, must be in itself at least praise-worthy; and concluded by remarking, that the more respectable the persons concerned, if guilty, the fitter objects they were to be held up for public scorn and reprehension."——

On the cross-examination, the Doctor was asked by the chairman, "What was his opinion of the letter which he produced in the course of his narrative, written by Mr. M——e, a gentleman then under the S——y of S——e?"—He quickly replied, "I believe him to have a very bad heart." But being desired only to give his opinion of the veracity of its contents, he rejoined, "I believe it to be a very great lie."——

In short, on the whole of this proceeding, the Doctor (though unable to bring his charges positively home) acquitted himself with such resolution, unconcernedness, and confidence, as must make every impartial auditor suppose he was actuated by no other principle, than a disinterested love of his country.

FEBRUARY 2.

Whatever were the motives for the resignation of the D. of Grafton, it is certain that the appointments that have already followed it, are no proofs of the resignation of his Grace's power.

The desire of the ministry to add to its strength is so exceedingly ardent, that a celebrated Scotch peer of the turf, in order to ingratiate himself with the *then* Jocky Premier, was overheard this week, even at a public concert, importuning a great young nobleman, just arrived from his travels, to join in support of the administration and its measures. "Your Grace's family were always celebrated for their attachment to the court; the Cavendishes were always firm supporters of the throne; your noble father, my Lord Devonshire, was ever in the party of the late King." These, and such like, were the arguments used; but the Premier's Scotch advocate was cut short with, "My Lord, all persuasions are vain—I have already taken my resolution—and nothing your Lordship can possibly urge will bias, or shake my determination."

FEBRUARY 3.

Yesterday, about two o'clock, came on before a very great assembly, the question, by adjournment, of the state of the nation, particularly in regard to the power of the H. of Commons, in incapacitating Mr. Wilkes. The Marquis of Rockingham opened the question, and was supported by the Duke of Richmod, Lord Chatham, and others. The arguments made use of by those noble personages, were, "That as the state consisted of three branches of legislation, King, Lords, Commons, each had a right to inspect into the state of the other, particularly when it was supposed that one had infringed on the bounds of their prerogative. It was asked, if it was not so, why the two other estates were constituted; as they would be established to very little purpose, if they had not at all times the power of *checking*, as well as *co-operating*. Lord Chatham particularly observed, that this was so plain and common a procedure, that he wondered how any one, in the least acquainted with the history of his own country, could possibly gainsay it."

Those on the side of administration insisted, that "the privilege of the House of Commons extended at any time to expulsion and incapacitation; that they were definitive in their judgment, so far as respected their own members, and the orders of their assembly. They then quoted two precedents; the one in the case of Lionel, Earl of Middlesex; and the other in that of Lord Bacon, who were both expelled the great assembly they belonged to, and by a vote of that assembly, rendered incapacitated from ever sitting there. They further disputed the legality of Mr. Wilkes's election; alledging, that it was procured by violence and intimidation, and not by the free, uninfluenced votes of the freeholders."

These debates continued till half an hour past eleven at night, when they divided. In favour of the independent power of the H. of Commons, 96—Against it, 47.

Lord M——t then moved the following resolution:—"That this House had no right to interfere with the determinations of the H. of Commons, as it might tend to create jea[lou]sies animosities between the two Houses." This was de[bated] with great warmth till one o'clock in the morning.

Upon the second division the numbers were 88 and

The second division, the minority were joined by the majority; but one of their own friends went aw[ay] first division, and they had one proxy; which makes t[he] exactly 50.

Speakers for	Speakers a[gainst]
D. of Grafton,	Duke of Richmo[nd]
Lord Weymouth,	Marquis of Rockingham,
Lord Egmont,	Earl of Chatham,
Lord Sandwich,	Lord Camden,
Lord Rochford,	Lord Suffolk,
Lord Denbigh,	Lord Temple.

Yesterday at a meeting of the American merchants, at the King's arms in Cornhill, it was agreed to petition the Parliament in relation to several acts of Parliament affecting the American colonies.

Yesterday at noon the Earl of Chatham, though much indisposed with the gout, came to town from Hayes, and after a conference with the Marquis of Rockingham and several other of the nobility, went to the House of Peers.

None were admitted into the house of Lords yesterday but Peers sons, and members of parliament; notwithstanding which, it is computed there were near 300 persons outside the bar. The Commons did very little business, and finally broke up to hear the debetes by two o'clock.

The Lords have not sat so late since the revolution.

On Thursday the Earl of Errol, lately elected one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, arrived in town from that kingdom, and yesterday took the oaths and his seat in the house of lords.

FEBRUARY 6.

Lord Sundwich, in his speech upon the second question on Friday night, taxed Lord Camden with a duplicity of conduct, incompatible with his late station as Lord Chancellor, and added, "That that officer was, in Law, *The keeper of the King's conscience*; and if any error had been committed with regard to the Middlesex Election, he was responsible for it, never having declared against it in Council."

Lord Camden, in answer to Lord Sandwich, said, "That he allowed there was such an expression in law, as the Chancellor being the *keeper of the King's conscience*; but that it was vague and indeterminate; that the laws were the keeper of the King's conscience; that every person in the cabinet well knew his disapprobation of the violent proceedings against Mr. Wilkes, from the beginning; and, on that account, he had never been consulted in any matter respecting that gentleman; that if he had been consulted, he was always ready to give his opinion, as he had done, according to his conscience, in Parliament; but that he did not think it his duty to do it without being asked, as it was a measure he was no way responsible for; that he had reposed his opinion long since with Lord Chatham, who was then present, and, doubtless, ready to declare it, if called upon."—To which he added, "With respect to what the noble Duke (meaning the Duke of Grafton) had advanced, he was willing to enter into any part of his conduct, relative the Middlesex election, late as it then was (one o'clock in the morning) or at any other time."

Lord Chatham then rose up, and spoke in support of what Lord Camden had said. His harangue was bold, nervous, and truly rhetorical.

The following is an anecdote of the late Marquis of Rockingham, father to the present Marquis. Soon after the rebellion in 1745, in which that Lord raised a regiment at his own expence, his late Majesty sent a message to the Marquis, intimating that he should be glad to see him at court, and that he might have any place about his person that was most agreeable to him; when the Marquis replied, that "he was much obliged to his Majesty, but begged to be excused, as he himself lived like a king; and though he was a faithful subject, he would not be a servant, or kneel to any man."

At the end of Richard the Second's reign, a new parliament

was called, and an instrument of resignation was drawn up and presented to the King to sign, in which he owned himself incapable of governing; which, however it might have the air of compulsion, contained a truth of which every action of his life was a proof. He was made to believe, that his safety depended on protecting his *Ministers*, and his foolish obstinacy was extolled as steadiness, but he was made sensible when it was too late, that his ruin was owing to that cause. Thus ended the inglorious reign of a poor, weak man, who first lost his crown, and then his life, by persisting to save two or three scoundrels from the gallows.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Grafton was at court, and had a conference with his Majesty.

We are well informed, that the Premier remained some days longer in power than he intended, for the purpose of getting the pension granted to his Secretary, hurried through all the offices, for his signing the warrant before his resignation.

A patriotic dignitary of the church, after the usual grace, when dinner is over at his own table, constantly makes the following addition: "May it please thee to restore to us our ancient constitution, both in church and state, Magna Charta, our violated laws, and the Bill of Rights! and moreover to dissolve the present prostitute and abandoned P————t."

Accounts of the best authority from Ireland say, that a great number of linen manufacturers in the North of that kingdom, have left their country and gone to settle in North-America.

It may be worthy of observation, and perhaps *serious* reflection, that *two* gentlemen of the *long-Robe*, of eminence in their *different* ways, have lately died *soon* after promotion by his *Grace* of Grafton!—Not perhaps of that supreme degree of *amor patriæ* that sacrifices *self* to public advantages, but that more *wise* and convenient one, which makes the latter *too often* yield to the former; one of them having, as appears, taken up, though against advice of friends, a *great* office, another had just, from *noblest motives*, laid down!—The other, it seems, not most nobly, but falsely quoted and perverted *truth*, to serve the same *righteous* ends, and therefore was appointed to a considerable post in the *Treasury!*—But, alas! mark the event—a critical and *untimely death*, in the midst of promotion, deprived *both* of enjoyment of the long object of their wishes, pride or self-love! whether in the usual course of nature, by accident or chance, or superior direction, belongs not perhaps to mortals to *judge*.—The *fact* however is somewhat striking *striking*, and ought to awe or alarm such as sacrifice all to poor *mean self-love*, or thereby scape or *violate laws!* As it is more than probable the *Almighty* has not placed us here *independent* of him, nor to gratify the *vile mean* self-love *alone*; for that he may perhaps some times let fall an *uplifted bolt*, even on a *most noble* head; though such signal, by worldly friends, may afterwards be slighted, or *deemed* the effect of *a fever*, the *bursting of a vessel*, a decay, or *consumption*, without *looking up* at, or perhaps allowing, a *first* most probable cause! For, according to the poet,

"All nature is but art, unknown to thee,
"All chance *direction*, which thou can'st not see."

POPE.

FEBRUARY 8.

The society of the Bill of Rights are now putting in order a plan for the total discharge of Mr. Wilkes's debts.

Yesterday the supporters of the Bill of Rights dined at the London Tavern, when Mr. Serjeant Glynn took the chair according to rotation. After dinner the state of the society being taken into consideration, was found to be in a more flourishing condition than could be expected.

Last night, at a meeting of the society denominated *the friends of freedom*, at Standard tavern in Leicester-fields, a subscription was opened for raising a sum of money to be transmitted to the supporters of the Bill of Rights at the London tavern.

It is reported, and with some degree of foundation, that the Right Hon. Sir Gilbert Eliot, of Minto, Bart. who is at present Treasurer of his Majesty's chamber, keeper of the Signet in Scotland for his life, and a commissioner of the forfeited estates in Scotland, is likely to be appointed Treasurer of the Navy, in the room of Lord Howe.

The greatest preparations are making in several parts of this kingdom, in order to celebrate the day of Mr. Wilkes's release.ment.

It is given out, in order to gloss over certain accounts, that 22,000o l. have been paid to a certain merchant in the city, for secret service; and it is also said, that the merchant declares he never received the money.

A well-wisher to OLD-ENGLAND writes, that as it is now become evident to some, that "*a plan has been for this long time past* SYSTEMATICALLY *carried on, for* LOWERING *the* CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS *of this kingdom,*" it is hoped those who have have had the sagacity to discover it, and the courage to declare it, will not be wanting in firmness and integrity to "*avail themselves of every power*" to oppose it, "*which the constitution has armed them with,*" and as they have "*solemnly declared and pledged themselves*" to do.

Many persons of the first distinction, it is said, have taken great umbrage at the very late hour in which an important question was brought on, and the great precipitancy used in bringing it that night to a decision, when an adjournment of only *two days* was requested to search the records for rules and precedents.

FEBRUARY 10.

It has been observed, that though the Civil List consists of 800,000l. nett money, paid by the public, for the maintenance his Majesty and his family, yet at least 280,000l. of this money is yearly seized upon by the ministers, and appropriated in pensions and bribes for the service of their infamous measures; and to writers, for libels on the lords and gentlemen in opposition, and on the people and the constitution. But if any man publishes a libel upon the minister, or addresses TRUTH to his SOVEREIGN, he is instantly prosecuted.

The petition of a certain body of merchants, relative to the affairs of America, will be taken under deliberation on Monday next.

—Yesterday Sir Edward Clive, Knt. resigned his place as one of the judges of the court of common pleas, on account of his great age and bad state of health.

The same day William Blackstone, Esq; King's counsel and solicitor general to the Queen, kissed his Majesty's hand, on being appointed one of the judges of the court of common pleas, in the room of Sir Edward Clive.

On Wednesday last the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Galway resigned his place of master of the stag-hounds. His Lordship wrote a letter to Lord North, thanking him for the support he had given him on the Pomfret election, and in return made his Lordship a present of his place.

The Hon. Thomas Robinson (son of Lord Grantham, who has a pension of 2000l. per annum, upon Ireland for his own life, and for the lives of his sons Thomas above-mentioned, and Frederick. *See London Museum*, No. I. p. 21) is appointed one of the joint vice treasurers of Ireland, in the room of the Earl Cornwallis resigned; a place of 3500l. per annum.

Admirals Holborne, Charles Fox, son of Lord Holland, and Lord Lisburne, are appointed Lords of the admiralty, in the room of Charles Townshend, removed to the treasury (in the room of Jeremiah Dyson, Esq; who has retired upon a pension of 1200l. per annum, for his own life, and his two sons) and Sir George Young, and Sir Piercy Brett, who both resigned.

It is said that as soon as the Lent assizes are over, Lord Mansfield will be appointed chancellor.

We are assured, that a certain premier has declared, that, "He will never give up, till he meets with a man to succeed him, who is of the way of thinking and superior abilities."—*A pious resolution!*

Yesterday the Earl of Halifax was appointed Lord privy seal.

The expression of one of the patriotic sheriffs, on a late occasion, was this, "*That he should refuse in future to pay the land-tax, in a county that was not represented.*"

Yesterday morning several colony agents had a long conference with the right honourable the Earl of Hillsborough, secretary of state for the plantations on affairs of importance to the trade of North-America; and on Tuesday next the American merchants will present their petition to an august assembly.

The friends of administration affect to lament the late proceedings of the inhabitants of New-York; apprehending, they say, that such violent measures will check that spirit of indulgence towards the colonies, which the ministry have lately professed to entertain, and who are equally averse to be forced or frightened, as the people are to be *dragooned* into any measures. The sons of freedom, on the contrary, flatter themselves, the resolutions of government in favour of the Americans, will be quickened and brought more speedily to a determination, by this fresh proof of their sensibility, spirit, and love of *liberty*.

It is now confidently said, that a total change of the Ministry will soon take place, and that a certain great assembly will be dissolved: Other accounts say, that it will be prorogued before the 18th of April next, the day of the delivery of a certain patriotic gentleman, for certain political reasons.

A Wit observes, that Lord Galway, who always supported the Ministry, has lately given up the *Dogs*.

They write from Whitby, that so anxious were the inhabitants of that place, and the parts adjacent, concerning the welfare of Sir George Saville, in consequence of his late speech in a certain place, that he was obliged to send a special messenger to convince them of the present safety of his person. So greatly is that true friend to his country beloved by his constituents!

As the second question was debating on friday night last in a certain society, a division was proposed by a certain member, on account of the late hour, and the waste of spirit they must necessarily have undergone during the former debate; when Lord Chatham rose up, and said he was directly against the motion; "for, added that nobleman, tho' I am here suffering more than other lord in the assembly, on account of my infirmities, I am willing to stay somewhat longer, that I might have, at least, the pleasure to see the sun rise on such proceedings."

FEBRUARY 13.

After several debates on an important question, there were for the question 188, against it 263, majority 75.

Major General Græme, member of parliament for Perthshire, secretary of her Majesty's household, comptroller of her treasury, and colonel of the 19th regiment of foot, is dismissed from all his employments.

We have very good authority to assert, from an authentic quarter of intelligence, that not one of the lists of a new administration that have been published, have been even offered for consideration; and that the two or three arrangements which both parties have laid down and proposed, are of a more extensive nature, and of a much more promising and permanent aspect.

FEBRUARY 14.

There was the fullest house of commons on Monday night that has been known, not only in the course of the present sessions, but for several years past, 451 members being present; the minority continued partly the same as upon former divisions.

We hear Lord Hertford has resigned his place as Lord Chamberlain to his Majesty; and that Richard Hussey, Esq; has resigned his place as attorney general to her Majesty.

The reason why the last Premier was so suddenly turned out of office, and which has with great assiduity been kept a profound secret, has now transpired, and it is whispered by those who should know the cabinet, that his grace was dismissed thus abruptly, because he had not interest enough in a certain assembly to screen, upon a late occasion, a very great lady's character from gross and personal abuse.

The petition of the American merchants, we hear, is postponned to this day sevennight.

FEBRUARY 15.

This morning several American merchants attended the board of trade and plantations, on important business respecting the colonies.

We are assured, that the parliament will break up on tuesday the 20th of March.

We are assured, that the complaints of the Americans will be the subject of some public debates at the west end of the town this evening.

The following reason is given, as the genuine one, for Mr. Yorke's having altered his mind, with respect to his acceptance of the great seal. Being told, by a great personage, that his reason for refusal was well known, viz. his expectation of being gratified hereafter by lord Rockingham, who, he might be assured, had promised his future interest to another person; Mr. Yorke immediately repaired to his noble friend, and was answered by him to this effect; "That in case he should ever have it in his power to recommend, he should undoubtedly be for restoring Lord Camden." This determined Mr. Yorke to change his mind, and the sequel is well known.

When a certain witty earl heard two bishops had protested, he answered, "Then I protest, that miracles are not ceased."

Lord North publicly declared on Monday night, that nothing but his Sovereign's order should ever make him quit his post, as he considered the present opponents to administration as so many locusts, who being driven from their intended ravages, in their flight made a tremenduous noise, that might frighten children and old women, but which, by judicious people, was considered a good omen as it proclaimed their retreat, which must make the heart of all men of real property rejoice. *A very wise declaration!*

Considerable bets are laid at the west end of the town, that the duke of Portland, lord Camden, the marquis of Rockingham, and lord Chatham, will be at the head of the administration before the month of April next.

FEBRUARY 16.

This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

The bill *for granting an aid to his Majesty, by a land-Tax to be raised in* Great-Britain, *for the service of the present year.*

The bill *to continue the duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry, for the service of the present year.*

The bill *to punish mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.*

The bill *for better regulating his Majesty's marine forces, when on shore.*

The bill *to indemnify persons, acting by order of council, for preventing the spreading the contagious distemper amongst the horned cattle.*

The bill *to enable Lord* George Sackville, *and his issue male, to take and use the surname of* Germain, *pursuant to the will of Lady* Elizabeth Germain, *deceased.*

And also to several naturalization bills.

FEBRUARY 17.

Thursday morning the Earl of Hillsborough was in conference with a great personage for more than an hour; the subject under consideration was supposed to relate to some important business respecting the colonies.

The learned Serjeant Glynn, Knight of the Shire for the county of Middlesex, made a most spirited and elegant speech, in a certain assembly on Monday night last, in defence of the glorious cause of liberty, which lasted for 3 hours and 17 minutes.

A great Lady in Pall-mall is certainly interesting herself in bringing about a coalition between the heads of the contending parties.

Colonel Græme is again restored to his various appointments by the intercession of Lord Bute, who declared he could hold his own post no longer, if members were dismissed for such conduct. The reason of the Colonel's dismission was this: The Duke of Grafton had ordered him to attend the House of Commons upon a certain important question. The colonel finding the question rather repugnant to his conscience, silently withdrew, and seduced two honest members with him, for which the R—l Pen was struck through all his posts.

An address of a most singular nature has been received from the over-and-above loyal inhabitants of Edinburgh, which political prudence has thought fit to secrete from the hearing and sight of every true Englishman. Its contents are said to be of so extraordinary a nature, that those Englishmen who dare stand forth in defence of their rights and liberties, are called Jacobites, &c. and that Scotland has ready, at his M——y's pleasure, 30,000 men, to silence and quell such as dare to fly in the face of authority.

The Hon. Mr. G—, Sir G—— E——, and other M——rs of P———, who have lately been nominated to certain places in the Gov——nt, will not kiss hands, it is said, 'till the business of P———— is over. By this new improvement in politics the Place-Act is happily eluded; the patriot can accept of places, and have the emoluments of them, without forfeiting their seats in P———— immediately.

We are assured, that there are but three debts of Mr. Wilkes's remaining uncompromised; and that only one of them is any thing considerable, being about 1600l.

The grand business, which was expected to be determined yesterday, is deferred 'till Monday, very warm debates having arisen on a previous subject.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham attended the House of Peers.

A correspondent has sent us the following remarks: The birth-day of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, was April 15, on which day, in 1746, he endeavoured to give the Scotch Rebels battle, but were prevented: On the ensuing day, being the 16th, he gave them a total defeat; on the 17th he pursued them as enemies to English liberty; on the 18th of April next Mr. Wilkes will be enlarged from an imprisonment of two years continuance.

The time of Mr. Wilkes's imprisonment will expire exactly To-morrow two months.

CHARLES-TOWN, APRIL 11.

ON Saturday last His Honour the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to give his Assent to the following Acts, viz.

1. *An ACT for vesting a* Ferry, *over* Sampit River, *from* George-Town *to the opposite shore, leading towards* Charles-Town, *in* William Allston, *his executors, administrators and assigns, for a term of years.*

2. *An ACT for repealing an Act, intitled,* "An Act for appointing commissioners to build a bridge over the pond in the Four-hole swamp, commonly called Gibbes's pond, and to lay out and make and keep in repair, a road to and from the said bridge, as convenient as may be, into the Orangeburgh old road, from the head of the path leading from Dorchester to Izard's cowpen;" *and for authorizing and impowering the board of commissioners of the roads, for the parish of* St. George, Dorchester, *to lay out and make and keep in repair, the road mentioned in the said Act.*

3. *An ACT for vesting a* Ferry *from* Charles-Town *to* Hobcah *and* Scott's Ferries, *in* Andrew Hibben, *for a term therein mentioned.*

4. *An ACT for establishing a road from* Orangeburgh *bridge to* Indian-Head. *A road from the* Indian-Head *to the road which leads from the* Ridge *to* Augusta. *Another road from the* Ridge *road to* Long-Cane creek. *Another road from* Long-Cane creek *to* Great-Rocky creek; *and another road from* Great-Rocky creek *to* Mountain creek, *near* Cuffee-Town; *and for declaring the road from* Robert Goudey's *at* Ninety-six *to the* Ridge, *and from thence to the road to lead from the* Indian-Head *to* Long-Cane, *a public road.*

5. *An ACT for establishing a* Ferry *over* Saludy *river, at the lands of* Robert Cunningham; *And also another* Ferry *over* Savannah *river, opposite to* Augusta, *in* Georgia; *and appointing commissioners to lay out, make and keep in repair, several roads leading thereto.*

6. *An ACT for establishing a* Ferry *over* Broad *river, at the lands of* Martin Schenter; *also a* Ferry *over* Saludy *river, at the lands of* Charles Gustan; *and appointing commissioners to lay out, make and keep in repair, several roads therein mentioned.*

7. *An ACT for establishing a Chapel of Ease on* Edisto-Island, *in the parish of* St. John, Colleton *county; and also a Chapel of Ease in the upper part of the parish of* St. John, Berkley *county, and for obliging the rector or ministers of the respective parishes to perform divine worship in the said Chapels.*

8. *An ACT for a* FISH MARKET, *and for preserving the* LAMPS *in* Charles-Town.

9. *An ACT for building a* POWDER MAGAZINE *at* Hobcah *point, and another on* Charles-Town *neck, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

10. *An ACT for laying out and establishing several new streets, in the north-west parts of* Charles-Town; *and for building a new Parsonage-house, for the parish of* St. Philip, Charles-Town; *and for impowering the vestry and church-wardens of the said parish, for the time being, to lay out part of the Glebe land of the said parish in lots, and to let the same out on building leases, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

11. *An ACT to encourage the making of* FLAX, LINEN *and* THREAD, *in this province.*

12. *An ACT for stamping and issuing the sum of* Seventy thousand pounds, *for defraying the expence of building the several* COURT-HOUSES *and* GOALS *appointed to be built in the several districts in this province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

13. *An ACT for reviving and continuing the several Acts therein mentioned; and for repealing part of the seventeenth clause of an Act, commonly called the General Duty Act, which imposes a duty on all Melasses imported into this Province.*

14. *An* ORDINANCE *to appoint Mr.* Jacob Deveaux, *country waiter for the port of* Beaufort, Port-Royal.

The sudden Prorogation of the General Assembly Yesterday, has prevented the passing of the College Bill the present Session, after having gone through two Readings in both Houses.

Wednesday next, the 19th inst.

BEING the Day on which that truly great, disinterested, incorruptible and inflexible PATRIOT, JOHN WILKES, Esq; will be delivered from ministerial Vengeance, and released from an Imprisonment of Twenty-two Months (suffered in Consequence of his having had Honesty and Resolution enough to expose the Weakness, Partiality, and Wickedness of a Scotch Favourite and his Connexions): The Members of Club FORTY FIVE are desired to assemble, at 45 Minutes after 6 in the Evening, at the House of Mr. *Robert Dillon*, to celebrate that Day with due Honour, and shew the Regard they have for the Man who has dared, with an almost unparalleled Constancy, to be honest in the worst of Times, in the Defence and Support of the CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS of ENGLISHMEN, and has irreproachably the Merit of a good Subject.—The Procession to begin at 45 Minutes after 7.

By Order of 45 President,

TWENTY SIX, *Secretary.*

*** *More* NEWS, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. *will be found in a* SUPPLEMENT

Timothy's Wayne List.

April	Arrivals at Charles-Town,	From
6th.	Ship Mermaid, Samuel Ball,	London
8th.	Sloop Polly, John Conyers,	Sal Tortuga
	Sloop Ranger, Horace Wood,	St. Chriſtopher
	Sloop Nightingale, Thomas Hardy,	North-Carolina
	Brigt. Hero, John Ferguſon,	George-Town
9th.	Snow Eagle *(Par. Boat)* Capt. Wm. Nicholls,	Falmouth
	Sloop Sally, Joſeph Blewer,	Philadelphia
10th.	Sloop Muſe, Thomas Blundell,	St. Auguſtine
	Scooner Two Friends, Eleazer Goodwin,	North-Carolina
11th.	Brigt. Tartar, William McCall,	Jamaica
	Brigt. George, Alvara Loſthouſe,	St. Auguſtine
	Sloop Elizabeth, John Steel,	Dominica
12th.	Brigt. Seaflower, Abraham Pearce,	Gibraltar

April	Sailed,	For
6th.	Ship Baltic Merchant, William Clarkſon,	Cowes
	Ship Providence, Andrew Syverſon,	Cowes
	Brigt. Barclay, John Wells,	Milford
8th.	Ship Sea Venture, Iſaac Amory,	Cowes
	Brigt. George & Maria, John Brad,	Liſbon
	Brigt. Anne, Edward North,	New-Providence
	Scooner Induſtry, Samuel Hogg,	North-Carolina
9th.	Ship Briſlington, Edward May,	Oporto
	Brigt. Katharine, Thomas Young,	Campbelltoun
10th.	Snow Union, John Copithorn,	Cowes
11th.	Scooner Liberty, Richard Churchill,	Georgia
	Snow Chorley, Ralph Fiſher,	Barbados
12th.	Brigt. Hero, John Ferguſon,	George-Town

Remain windbound or cleared.

Ship Charles-Town, Thomas Morreſſon,	For Cowes
Ship Queen Charlotte, John Chamberling,	London
Ship Father's Deſire, Iſaac Moorſon,	Cowes
Ship Avon, Alexander Urquhart,	Leith
Snow Friendſhip, John Turner,	Liſbon
Brigt. Sally, James Matthews,	Liſbon
Scooner Polly, Samuel Stone,	Georgia
Scooner William, James Armour,	Honduras
Scooner Mermaid, William Gill,	Barbados
Sloop Sally, Joſeph Gilbert,	St. Croix
Sloop Three Brothers, Elias Young,	Jamaica
Sloop Hawke, Charles Henry,	Antigua

May ſail between this and our next.

Ship Mary, John Spurrier,	For Goſport
Brig. LeDeſpencer *(Pt. Boat)* Capt. Wm. Talbot,	Falmouth
Scooner Dolphin, David Walker,	Jamaica
Scooner Expedition, John Doran,	St. Auguſtine
Scooner Good-Intent, John Mancrieff,	Jamaica
Sloop Eagle, Samuel Higgs,	New-Providence
Sloop Sally, Jeſſe Hunt,	New-York
Sloop Roby, John Earle,	Rhode-Iſland
Sloop Little-Bob, John Harris,	New-York
Sloop Sally, Joſeph Blewer,	Philadelphia

Entered out beſides the above.

Ship Good-Intent, George Phillips,	For Cowes
Ship Heart-of-Oak, Henry Gunn,	London
Ship Two-Peggies, Charles Mackenzie,	Campbelltoun
Snow Kinnoul, Alex. Alexander,	Leith
Brigt. Anne, John Maxted,	London
Brigt. Sarah, Thomas Seymour,	Surenheim
Brigt. George, Alvara Loſthouſe,	Cowes
Brigt. Charming Betſey, David Ferguſon,	Dominica
Sloop Ruth, Edward King,	Antigua
Sloop Charles-Town, John Leaycraft,	St. Chriſtopher
Sloop Frankfort, James Littlefield,	Boſton

Other Veſſels in Port.

His Majeſty's Ship *Fowey*, Capt. *Mark Robinſon*,	
His Maj. Sloop *Martin*, Capt. *Tho. Hayward*,	Cape-Fear
Ship Fame, William Thorntoun,	
Scooner Sally, Thomas Tucker,	
Scooner Diligence, John Roper,	
Scooner Vulcan, Turner Vardell,	
Sloop John & James, John Hamilton,	London

Charles-Town Price Current.

Of South Carolina Produce and Manufactures.

By the Hundred Pounds Weight.		Hogs Lard,	*none*
Rice,	45 s	Tallow,	3 s
Turpentine,	12 s. 6 d.	Single refined Sugar	5 s. 6 d
Rozin,	*none*	*By the Buſhel.*	
Flour,	4 l	Indian Corn,	2 s
Hemp, *(beſides the bounty)*	8 l	Black-eyed Peaſe,	1 s
Flax, Dreſſed	20 l	Red Ditto,	1 s 6 d
Ship Bread,	4 l.	Potatoes,	10 s
Cordage,	11 l. 5 s	Ruff Rice,	10 s. *to* 12 s. 6 d
Tobacco,	5 l. *to* 6 l	Ground Nutts,	20 s
Saſſafras,	20 s	Oats,	12 s. 6 d
By the Barrel.		Lime,	2 s
Pitch,	45 s	*By the Thouſand Weight.*	
Green Tar, } *no dem.*	60 s	Corn Blades,	12 l 10
Common Tar, }	45 s	Hay,	8 *to* 10 l
Pork,	13 *to* 14 l.	*By the Box.*	
Beef,	7 l. *to* 8 l.	Soap,	2 to 3 s. 9 d. lb
By the Pound.		Dipt Tallow Candles,	4 s. 6
Deer Skins,	14 to 15 s	Mould Ditto,	5 s
Ditto in the Hair,	7 s. 6 d	Myrtle Wax ditto,	6 s
Beaver Skins,	25 s	*By the Thouſand.*	
Indico, Flora,	*none*	Shingles,	4 l. 10 s
B. purple & copper,	27 6d *to* 32 s	Bricks,	7 l
Second Sort,	20 s	Staves: White Oak Pipe,	50 *to* 60 l
Ordinary,	5 *to* 15 s	Ditto Hogſhead,	28 l
Tanned Leather,	5 s.	Ditto Barrel	18 l
Pink & Snake Root,	5 s	Red Oak Hogſheads	8 *to* 10 l
Myrtle wax,	5 s	Plaſtering Laths,	40 s
Bees Wax,	6 s	*By the Hundred.*	
Butter, in Firkins,	32. 6 d.	Reels,	25 s.

Quantity of RICE *cleared from* CHARLES-TOWN, *ſince the firſt of* NOVEMBER, 1769, *to the following Ports:*

In GREAT-BRITAIN, viz.

	Barrels.		Barrels.
London,	5,798½	Briſtol,	2,672
Goſport,	5,638	Milford,	1,988½
Cowes,	18,800	Liverpoole,	274
Poole,	591	Dunbar	613
Leith,	733½	Campbelltown,	175
Total to GREAT-BRITAIN,			37,483½

In PORTUGAL, viz.

Liſbon,	16,450	Vigo,	1,915½
Oporto,	8,778½	Faro,	465
Figuera,	2,015½		
Total to PORTUGAL,			29,624½

In SPAIN, viz.

Barcelona,	4,226	Cadiz,	872½
Alicant,	348	Malaga,	308
Total to SPAIN,			6,212½

In the WEST-INDIES, viz.

Antigua,	998	Jamaica,	4,703½
Barbados,	2,053½	Providence,	47
Bermuda,	70	St. Euſtatius,	1,003
Dominica,	231	St. Chriſtopher,	2,279
Grenada,	1,130	Virgin Iſlands,	255
St. Croix,	50		
Total to the WEST-INDIES,			12,520

On this CONTINENT, viz.

Eaſt-Florida,	1124½	New-Orleans,	184
New-York,	906	Rhode-Iſland,	660
Philadelphia,	546	Virginia,	25
Boſton,	270	North-Carolina,	5
Weſt-Florida,	120	Nova-Scotia,	7
Total to Ports on this CONTINENT,			2,837½
Total RICE exported,			87,994

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, *Eſquire, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the ſaid Province:*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the eighth Inſtant, a SCOONER, belonging to Colonel JOSEPH GLOVER, of this Province, navigated by four Negro Men, alſo his Property, loaded with One Hundred and Sixty-ſeven Barrels of RICE, the Property of ſundry Perſons, Inhabitants of this Province, was felonioufly carried away from NORTH-EDISTO River, by JOSEPH JORDAN, then Patroon or Maſter thereof, with the Aſſiſtance of THOMAS DANNAILS, and EDMUND JAMES: IN ORDER to bring ſuch atrocious Offenders to condign Puniſhment, and to deter others from committing the like Offences; I have thought fit, by and with the Advice of His Majeſty's Honourable Council, and at the Deſire of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, to publiſh this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Sterling, to any Perſons who ſhall apprehend, and deliver into the Common Goal, in CHARLES-TOWN, the ſaid JORDAN; and the Sum of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling, to any Perſon who ſhall apprehend and deliver, either the ſaid DANNAILS or JAMES, into the Common Goal aforeſaid, to be paid upon Conviction.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at CHARLES-TOWN, *this Fourteenth Day of March, Anno Domini* 1770, *and in the Tenth Year of His Majeſty's Reign.*

WILLIAM BULL.

By His Honour's Command,
THOMAS SKOTTOWE, *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SOUTH-CAROLINA, March 9th, 1770.

TO ALL MEN, in all civilized Kingdoms, States, Provinces, Colonies, and Iſlands; and to all His Majeſty's Subjects and others, on the Coaſt of Africa;

JOSEPH GLOVER, Eſquire, of the Pariſh of St. Bartholomew, in the Province aforeſaid, hereby GIVES NOTICE, of a moſt *Nagitious* Robbery, and requeſteth their Aid and Aſſiſtance, to ſeize, ſtop, and bring to Puniſhment, the Perpetrators of the Crime, to be ſet forth at large in this Advertiſement, for the public Good of all commercial Countries, as well as for the Recovery of Part of his own Property, *viz.*

On or about the eighth Day of this preſent Month of March, *Joſeph Jordan, Thomas Dannails*, and *Edmund James*, felonioufly carried off, and went to Sea with, the coaſting Scooner, called *Two-Joſephs*, and four Negro Men Slaves, which Scooner, and Negroes, are the ſole Property of the ſaid Joſeph Glover; together with the Cargo of the ſaid Scooner, conſiſting of about one Hundred and Sixty-ſeven Barrels of Rice, the Property of divers Perſons; laden and taken on board, at a Place or River, called Ediſto, diſtant from Charles-Town, the Metropolis of South-Carolina aforeſaid, about thirty Miles.

JOSEPH JORDAN,

Who was Patroon or Maſter of the ſaid Scooner, is a Native of Madera, an illiterate Perſon, aged about forty Years, middle-ſized, ſwarthy Complexion, and beſides his ordinary Apparel had provided, for his Appearance in ſome other Country, a Suit of green Broad Cloth with gold Buttons, and gold Knee Garters, a blue Sattin Waiſtcoat trimmed with Gold, together with ſundry other new Cloaths, among which is one Suit of the Pompadour Colour.

THOMAS DANNAILS,

One of the ſaid *Jordan's* Accomplices, was born in the South of Ireland, aged about thirty Years, of a dark Complexion, ſlim, and middling ſized, black Hair, ſpeaks French, and plays well on the Violin, had alſo provided himſelf new Cloaths, writes a good Hand, and boaſts of a Knowledge of Mathematicks, and other Arts and Sciences.

EDMUND JAMES,

The other Accomplice, paſſed in this Country for an Engliſhman, aged about thirty Years, a thick ſquare Perſon, and inclining to Fat, of a light Complexion; he alſo writes a good Hand, and pretends to be an Artiſt in Navigation.

The four NEGRO MEN were put on board as Mariners, to aſſiſt the Scooner coaſtwiſe, from Ponpon to Charles-Town aforeſaid. Three of them whoſe Names are, *Oak, Pompon*, and *Hazard*, can ſpeak very little Engliſh, and may not be able to tell their Maſter's Name. The fourth, whoſe Name is *Africa*, can ſpeak Engliſh, but ſtammers, and ſtops in his Speech.

The SCOONER is ſquare-Sterned, almoſt new, about Forty-ſix and an half Feet Keel, ſtraight Rabbit, ſixteen and an half Feet Beam, ſix and an half Feet Hold, built of Live-Oak, and yellow Pine-Plank in this Province, and was regiſtered in the Name of the ſaid *Joſeph Glover*, at the Cuſtom-Houſe Charles-Town, for forty Tons or thereabouts, on the 13th of February, 1769, and it is ſuppoſed that the Certificate of the Regiſter, is now on board. She has a figure Head of General Wolfe, white Bottom, yellow Sides, black Streaks; her Waiſt about two and an half Feet deep, the Main-maſt newer than the Fore-maſt, one large Hatchway, two Pumps, her Quarter-Deck about Twenty-three Feet long; Steerage under the Quarter-Deck, about ſix Feet long, ſufficient Height for a man to ſit upright, and entered by a Booby-Hatch. The Cabbin, which is entered through a Companion, is papered and painted, it contains two State-Rooms, the ſtarboard Room ſomewhat larger than the other, the Doors of both are glazed above, and lift or ſlide up and down; two faſhed and glazed Lights, and two painted ſtarne Lights abaft, and alſo two Quarter Lights; a ſmall brick Chimney in the ſtarboard Side of the Cabbin, up to the Quarter-Deck, with a wooden Funnel on Top.

About one Hundred and twenty BARRELS of RICE, on board the ſaid Scooner are branded, fifty WH, ſeventy GP, ſeven Barrels branded SK, and forty Barrels are not marked at all.

The Scooner's BOAT, is a middle-ſized *Moſes*, painted with Spaniſh-Brown, her Sails are ſtamped thus

TIMOTHY. PHILLIPS—SAIL MAKER
SOUTH CAROLINA.

A REWARD, to be paid in ready Money, is hereby offered of FIFTY DOLLARS, to any Perſon or Perſons, for apprehending and bringing to Juſtice, the ſaid *Joſeph Jordan, Thomas Dannails, Edmund James*, ſeverally, and for *each* of them; and a *Further Reward* of FIFTY DOLLARS for each of the ſaid *Negroes*, recovered and delivered to me in Charles-Town; and alſo, a *reaſonable* and *generous Salvage* for recovering and delivering the ſaid *Scooner* to me in Charles-Town aforeſaid, to be awarded and determined upon, by any three Merchants or indifferent Perſons, or otherwiſe, according to Law or Cuſtom.

The OWNERS of the CARGO, will alſo give proper REWARDS for recovering their Rice, or ſecuring the Value thereof, in Proportion to the Quantity ſo recovered.

JOSEPH GLOVER.

MORO,

Now riſing *Six* Years old,

WILL COVER this Seaſon, at BENJAMIN WARING, Eſq'rs Plantation, near DORCHESTER, at FIVE GUINEAS per Mare, and TWO DOLLARS to the Groom.

There is very good Paſturage for the Mares, and great Care will be taken of them; but ſhould any be loſt or ſtolen, they will not be accounted for.

N. B. No Mare will be received without the Money.

JOHN WATSON,

NURSERY-MAN, AND SEEDSMAN,

Has juſt imported, in the RANGER, *Captain* PICKLES, *from* LONDON,

A Freſh Supply of GARDEN-SEEDS and TOOLS, with a great Variety of Tulips, Hyacinths, Ranunculuſes, Anemonies, &c.—Which he will ſell, at his Houſe on Trott's Point.

He has alſo for SALE,

A GREAT VARIETY of Apple, Peer, Cherry, Nectarine, Apricot, Peach, Plumb, and Walnut TREES, Grape Vines, &c.——Where the CURIOUS may be ſupplied with PLANTS and SEEDS of flowering Trees, Shrubs, &c. the Produce of this and the adjacent Provinces.

ALSO,

Imported in the BEAUFAIN, *Captain* CURLING, *after a ſhort Paſſage, from* LONDON;

A GREAT VARIETY of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, viz. PEASE, BEANS, ONIONS, CABBAGE, CARROTS, &c.

ALEXANDER GILLON,

Has to diſpoſe of, at his Store in Broad-Street, *near the* Bay, *a great Variety of* ENGLISH *and* DUTCH GOODS, *at his uſual Prices, amongſt which are,*

WARDROBER and Gulix Hollands, from 20 to 60s. per Yard, Ditto and Ruſſia Sheeting from 15 to 40s. per Yard, coarſe and white Linens, of different Breadths, from 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per Yard, Oznabrugs from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per Yard, ſtriped Hollands and Ginghams, Handkerchiefs of all Sorts, long, clear, and ſtriped Lawns and Cambricks, 3-4 and Yard-wide Bolting Cloths of all Sorts, and very handſome ſtrong Pavillion Gauzes, black and white Blond Laces, and a Variety of handſome Ribbons, artificial Flowers, Damaſk Table Cloths, Napkins, Napkining Diaper, German Bed Ticks, of different Breadths, printed Cottons and Callicoes, very beautiful Cotton Bed Patterns, with proper Linings and Trimmings, large Marſeilles Bed Quilts, Ruſſia Canvas, broad Flemiſh Ditto.

Linſeed Oil at 22s. 6d. per Gallon, by the Caſk of 40 Gallons, and 25s. per ſingle Gallon, beſt Vermillion at 40s. per lb. Brimſtone at 7l. per C. wt. 3 Gallon Stone Jugs at 8l. 5s. per Dozen, 2 Gallon Ditto, at 6l. 10s. per Ditto, 1 1-2 Gallon Ditto at 3l. 10s. per Ditto, blue and white Stone Chamber Pots, Quart and Pint Mugs, Gallon Jugs, Butter Pots, Delf Butter Stands with Plates, Cloſe Stools at 40s. Dutch red Hearth Tiles, 9 Inches ſquare, at 12s. 6d. each, by the Quantity, Chimney Tiles, Dutch Klinckers, empty Caſes, from 4 1-2 Gallons to 33 Gallons, Bottles for Ditto, Trap Bird-Cages, that ſet themſelves, breeding and common Ditto, Cologne blue Mill Stones, Houſe Mats, Pipe Baſkets, Wooden Shoes, Marble Images, Dutch Hand-Carts, and Baker-Waggons, French Horns, Looking Glaſſes, purple and white Wampun, beſt Oil Flints at 5l. per M. Window Glaſs, 8 by 10, at 18l. 10s. per Box, 10 by 12 Ditto, at 22l. 10s. white Lead and Spaniſh Brown in Oil, yellow Oaker, and red Lead, Nails of all Sorts, Iron Pots, &c. &c.

Bar Iron and Plough-Sheers at 6l. 10s. per C. wt. RUM, SALT, and LOAF SUGAR, Rhenith WINE by the Dozen, and Setzer Water in Jugs.

Carolina TOBACCO in Hogſheads, FLOUR, and Ship BREAD, Butter in Kegs of different Sizes, Hemp, Deer Skins, Tallow and Bees Wax, five Year old Vidonia Wines in Pipes, for Exportation.

Any Perſon taking a Quantity of the above mentioned Goods, will have a conſiderable Abatement allowed them.

All Perſons whoſe Accompts were due the firſt of January laſt, are begged the Favour of to ſettle them immediately, to prevent further Trouble. 6 w.

CHARLES-TOWN, DECEMBER 15, 1769.

THE Commiſſioners of the PROVINCIAL FREE-SCHOOL, having, this Day, held their firſt Viſitation, ſince the Appointment of the Reverend Mr. PANTING, to be Head-Maſter, were ſo perfectly ſatisfied with the Performance of the YOUTH, and the Abilities and Attention of the Maſter, that, in Juſtice to Mr. PANTING, and as an Encouragement to the PUBLIC, to place their Children under his Care, they give this Teſtimony of their Approbation.

N. B. There are ſome Vacancies on the FOUNDATION.

CULCHETH GIBBES & JAMES HARVEY

Have entered into Co-partnerſhip, under the Firm of

GIBBES & HARVEY;

And have to diſpoſe of very reaſonable, for CASH, or three Months Credit, at their Store in Broad-Street, *between Mr.* Paul Townſend *and Doctor* Loocock's, *facing* Union-Street;

OLD Jamaica, Weſt-India, and Northward RUM, by any Quantity, not leſs than three Gallons—Madera, Red-Port, and other WINES—choice old Arrack, and London Porter in Bottles, by the Dozen—good Wine Vinegar, *&c. &c. &c.*—And will eſteem themſelves much obliged, to all who ſhall pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom.

N. B. Their COUNTRY FRIENDS, may depend on having their Orders moſt punctually and faithfully executed.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY.